THE GENIN DRESS HAT for the Fall of 1855, THE GENIN Dittory new in expensing special appearance in form the foreign new and beauty of finish for surpasses at form and for light new and beauty of finish for surpasses at form and for light new and beauty of finish for surpasses at form and the effects. Geninemen are merical to the within appearing an of the effects. Geninemen are merical to the third through the control of the control o

LEARY & Co.'s FALL FASHION.—The subscrib-LEARY & CO. S. A. Sept. I, in accordance with their parces will offer This Day. Sept. I, in accordance with their parcestly cuseum, the Fall Style of theutlemen's Hars. Our custentry cuseum, the public generally we think will be perticularly
coners and the public generally we think subtoodness by my
placed with the style and quality of the their introduced by my
placed with the style and quality of the their introduced by my
placed with the style and quality of the general and durability
it has sever been surpassed.

N. R.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at differ-

LEARY & Co., Aster House, Houseway,

BIRD'S FALL PATTERN HATS.—BIRD, No. 49 Name at the factor of the subscriber are manufactured without reference to cost of material or work manufactured without reference to cost of material or work manufact, and are fully equal to the productions of any house in the trade.

Bigo, No. 49 Nameu-st., near Midden-lane.

SHAWLS SHAWLS - Just received from suction, To rich Cashracre Long Shawls, white, groen, nine, action a season a seasoles, whoch we will sell at #31 and #35, the same as usual add at #50. E. H. LEADBRATER & Co., No. 347 Breadway.

KID GLOVES AT 50c PER PAIR -Just received 300 des. Ladies superior Kid Gioves, slight vapotted on board or ship, and will be sold at 4/, per pair, worth 7/. E. H. LEADSTATES & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

RICH SHAS AT \$1 PER YARD .- E. H. LEAD-

A CHANCE NOT TO BE MET WITH EVERY DAY. -Just received a large let of very superior black Frence couth Dunus Coars, made in the latest style, lined throughout with the freest Sa in de Chine, seiling at Evans's Clothing Ware-bourse, Nos. 66 and 63 Fulicu-st. at #9.

AUCTION PURCHASES. - French China Tea Sets, Dintog Sets, Vaces, Cops and Saucare, Perra Cotta, Parian Figures Sired Canton China Giasaware, Chamber Sets, & 2, at very low prices. Davis Collamors, No. 447 Broadway, near Grand-st

ALIERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly Auc ion Sale of Stocks and Roads will lake place This Day, (Thusday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanis' Exchange. For full perticulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the Office, No. 11 Broad-st.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

Fascr Goods, Novetties, AND Tors, No. 345 Broadway.

MERRIAM'S HEATED TERM AGAIN!-Mercury case blib, yet there is no abstement in the great demand for the World's Fair Medallion Velvet Carpets as Hisam Anne-son's, No. 99 Bowery, N. B. 59 (60 yards Tapaetry Cyrpets at 8/ per yard, and 50,000 yards ngrain Carpets at 4/ and 5/ per

CARPETINGS .- PATERSON & HUMPHREY, No 370 Broadway, have just opened and now in score a arge and appendid of of rich BRUSS LS CARRETS at 8 per yard. Other Carpets equal y low. Paterson & Humringer, No. 379 Broadway.

Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "SIX Lectures on Consumption." &c. Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sunday excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treate Consumption, Authorse, Discouses of the Heart, and all Chronic Discouses of Maios and Fornales. Concentration free.

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES. The best in the world, the admiration of connoisseurs, the cury of impators. Sold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Toupese in America. Also, BATCHELOR'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving the balr.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR GLAR PROOF SAFE, with HALL'S PATENT POWDER-LOCK. Both received Prize Medale at the World's Fair don, 1851, and Grestal Palace, New York, 1853-54. SIL HRERING & Co. Nos. 25, 137 and 139 Weterst., N. Y.

Pianos.—Horace Waters's Pianos, having in their improvement of action and over strings a length of scale and power of tone lequal to the Grand Pianos; T Gi bert & Co.'s Fi nos with or without the Æolian; Hallett & Cumsers's Pianos; Woodward & Br.wm's; Jac.b. Chick-ring's Pianos, and those of five of the best New-York makes; new of octave Pianos of all varieties at great berg-ins—prices from \$50 to \$140. Pianos of all varieties are great berg-ins—prices from \$50 to \$140. Pianos to rent and rent allowed on purchase Pianos for sale on monthly payments. Sole age: cy of S. D. & H. W. Smith a Malourous, (unned to the equal temperament.) Each in trumont guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purch see money refunded.

Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.

FACTS that should be read and impressed upon the mind of every person.

31 cents' worth of my Oil, will give a brilliant light 3 hours each eventing for a Mosen when bursed in my
PATEST FOUNTIN LAMP.

It is unsurpassed as a lubricator; wavranted not to gum on the fasest machinery; can be burned in any Oil Lamp, and
WILL NOT EXPLOSE or cent unpleasant amoke.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-st.

SEWING MACHINES .- One thousand stitches a SEWING MACHINES.—One thousand suitches minutel—The steat improvement in Sixora's Sawisa Michinas whereby they are run at double speed, and accompile twice the quantity of work, can be seen and understood by at We can fund in incurrent the proof that those who have an of the machines of other manufacturers can make money be trowing them a tide and buying Sixora's Many, lave mad be change already. I. M. SINGER & Co., No. 329 Broadway.

HERNIA.-Only Prize Medal awarded to MARSH 4 Co. by the Industrial Fahibition of all Nations for their not patent redical-cure Tauss. References as to its superiority. Professor Valentine Mott, William Parker and John M. Cannon cham. An extensive list of names of mercantic and other sectionen cured by the Trues may be seen at Marsia & to.'s, No. 3 West 4.1 etc., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

FRATHERS, BEDDING, &C .- Constantly on hand STRATHER BEDS, PAILLASSES, COTS, BEDSTEADS, BLANKETS and COMPORTERS, at No. 150 Chatham-st., corner Muderry Wholesale and retail.

MARTIN WILLARD, Agent.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Sati Cules, Nocklaces, Tablet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Sa-tors, Fans, Perfementy and Soaps; also every variety of Toys, Bolls and Games, at ROOFES's Fancy Bassar, 449 Brandway

WET VAULTS effectually remedied in EVERY WET VAULTS enectually requested in Every
able "Hydroc Ingergroups Coment," as applied by him to
Mencs. D. Devlin & Co.'s vaults, corner of Broadway sin
Murray-st, and others. Testimentals to that effect of know
respeciability can be seen at his office. Wer Cellars unde
dry by the same preparation.

A. R. Moen. No. 2 Pine-st.

No 84 Sacket at., South Brooklya, N. Y., Sept 7, 1855, JAMES A. RHODES—Dear Sir: The wonderf JAMES A. INIOUSS—Pour St. 1st wondering the cure your Faver and Aute medicine has effected on me, compels me to say that it has acted with miracuous effect. I not occur suffering for two months this Summer with the compision, (which I caught in Pennsylvania iam Fail)—and during my engagement with the "Cosian Barda", I was seldem free from the tit weakened me, destroyed my energy, and confused my wind.

mind.

During our Eastern tour I inquired for your medicine but could not get it in New-Hampshire. Vermont or Maine. After the Bards debanded I went home, and was again taken size the fire bottle cured the chills and fever, telchough after two dozes I was better; feeling a little feverish, through over-exertion by walking in the van I took another doze, and the second bottle has entirely cared me; I am getting rebeat and well, and it would be ingratifude not to inform you of the efficacy of your valuable medicine.

it weald be ingratifude not to inform you of the efficacy of your valuable medicine.

I am constantly traveling in all parts of the United States, in the Concert busin-se, and shall feel much p eased to recommend it to all persons suffering from this discressing complaint.

I sang in Providence, at Howard-Hail, in June; but did not then know of your cars.

If you want a certificate of its efficace, please write me a line and I will give you one. It may be of some service to you, as I non well known throughout the country—septically in Peansylvanis, Oblo, North Carelins, lillings, Virginis, &c.

I remain your grateful servant, W. B. Harrison.

P. S. i should have said that I took quinine in considerable quantities, which only checked the chills; but your medicine effected a perfect cure.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- Why are you sick

These celebrated Pisls are the best remedy the world wave possessed for the removal of disease. They will cure Liver journiaints and Dyspersis in a lits forms. The sielty should immediately ty a few dozen of these wonde ful medicines. Sold at the manufactories, No. 50 Maiden-lane, New York, and No. 24 Strand, London, and by all druggiess, at 25 cents, 62) cents and 61 per box. The pa'e, emaciated, broken-down victim of Fe-

ver and Asue derives immediate relief from Dr. Jas. McClist TOCK's FRYER AND AGUE STACTFIC. In the first place the chills are broken, and the subsequent effect of the medicine is to fortify the system against any further attacks of the disease. Scarcely I se celebrated are Dr. McClistock's Axti-Billous Pills for their extraordinary operations on the billous secre-PLLLs for their extraordinary operations on the billions sections; they impart a sea thy tone to the liver when all other considers fail. cold by A. CUSHMAN & Co. No. 285 Broad or

Use COSTAR'S RAT, COCKROACH, &c., EXTERmentage Beware of humbags and peddlers; buy the genuing tione genuine unices signed by HENNY R. COSTAR, No. 888 Broadway, New-York, and 88 South 3d-st., Phila.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE dapted to any and all situations, manufactured and sold by Also by

J. C. CARY, Office No. 240 Broadway, N. Y.

Allen M. Sherman of Newburgh, offers himself as a candidate for the Senate in the IXth Senatorial District. He proposes to ran independent of party, committing himself only on the Liquor question. He is down on the Probinitory Law.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE .- The Montgomery Mail thus figures up the party strength of the Alabama Senste-Americans, 43; Democrat Anti, 16; Whig

Acti. 2, and Independent, 1. House-Americans, 49; Democrat Auti, 52; Whis

A Republican Convention for Westchester Co. will do hold at White Plains on Thursday the 19th hast.

New Dork Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1855.

To ADVERTISERS. - The circulation of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is new so immense, and the number of Advertisements pressing for insertion in it so exceeds the space we choose to devote to them, that we have raised the price of Advertising therein to seventy fire cents per line, or a little more than half cent per line for each thousand copies printed and dispatched to our readers. Even at this rate, it is the cheapest mediu r extant for Advertisements requiring the widest and fullest publicity. We prefer short eards to long ones, and shall be giad if the enhancement impels our patrons to study brevity in their announcements. Remember that we can only insert in any week such as are handed in on or before Weanesday evening, as we are obliged to go to press early on Thursday morning.

There was another decline in the price of beef cattle yesterday, if in fact such cattle as most of those in market are worthy of that appellation. The price of such as were really good beef did not exceed 10 cents per lb. for the mest, while good fair stock sold much less, running down in the small trash and lower grades to less than 7 cents. averaging upon the 1,900 offered less than 9 cents per lb. net. This is a variation of about six cents a pound from the highest market day of last Spring: and makes a difference in the cost of beef for one hot-1 in this City of a thousand dollars a week, and a very large difference in the expenses of all meat-eating families, though not in proportion to the cost of cattle now and last May, for the reason that butchers are too apt to be oblivious of the fact that their customers are aware of the fall in prices. The prospect is very fair now that the price of tip-top beef cattle will not exceed ten cents a pound net this Fall upon any fair cash sales in this market, and fair quality of cattle will be sold at eight cents. Parties can make up their minds to that. The receipts of beeves in the City last week were over 4,500.

The Board of Councilmen appropriated \$3,000 last evening for the relief of the sufferers by yel low fever in Virginia.

The mail of the Africa arrived here last night at so late an hour that though we received our files of journals our letters could not be obtained. We give the reports of the commanding generals concerning the battle of Traktir Bridge, the only thing of any interest in the London newspapers.

MAINE.

The result of the election of last Monday in Maine may be very briefly described as a triumph of the party of Slavery and of Rum, made up as it is of the congenial portions of the late Whig and Democratic parties. We state this result in so blunt a manner in order that the worst may be known. It is true that the Democratic candidate for Governor everywhere on the stump declared himself to be hostile to the Nebraska bill, and that the people were told that the Liquor-Law was the only issue; but it is equally certain that the perculiar Fusion now brought into power will steadfastly oppose all practical measures to rescue Kansas from the clutches of Atchison and String. fellow, and will be found on every occasion ready to give substantial aid and comfort to the Administration of Mr. Pierce. In fact, The Union and The Richmond Enquirer will celebrate this as substantially an Administration victory.

That we are pained at this result we do not con ceal, for we had hoped better things of Maine. But it does not appear that the Republicans there have been guilty of any serious error or of any culpable neglect. Their vote largely exceeds that they brought out last year, and their candidate for Governor leads all the others now as he did then. What has now caused their defeat is, in the first place, the enormous effort made by the liquordealers of New-York and Boston to affect this election; and in the second place, the fusion between the Lunker Whigs and Hunker Democrats in the Legislative Districts. Last year these congenial elements were still asunder and the Republicans easily carried the State. This year the Fusion proves to have the majority. The result will be the repeal or essential modification of the Liquorlaw and the filling of all the State Executive ome with men of the new party.

The turn of the contest in Maine should show the Republicans of other States that it will not do for them to cherish an overweening confidence or to pretermit any effort necessary to render our success certain. It is true that in Ohio and New-York, for instance, we go into the contest under circumstances much more favorable than they enjoyed in Maine: but it is our solemn duty not only to achieve a victory, but one of such proportions as will tell in behalf of Freedom in Kansas. We must care that not a friend is alienated or a vote lest by any cause that prudence, devotion, and wisdem can obviate.

MORE PRECEDENTS. Though the indignation so generally felt at the imprisonment of Passmore Williamson by Judge Kane-to which the Sapreme Court of Pernsylvania has now become accessory-is as ust as it is lively, at the same time it is but justice to Judge Kane to remember that his gross usurpation of jurisdiction and his prostitution of the authority properly belonging to his office to the oppression of a political opponent, is no new thing under the sun. The history of English jurisprudence is full of similar instances, one of which we now proceed to give. They had formerly in England a Court of Chivalry, so called-and what more natural than that Judge Kane, admirer and champion as he is of our modern slaveholding chivalry, should look specially to that Court for precedents to guide his

action ! This Court of Chivalry was properly held by the Earl Constable and the Earl Marshal, and its proper business was to decide questions and dis putes about rank, precedence, and armorial bearings-matters at one time held so important as to require the jurisdiction of a special tribunal Nor need we Americans sneer at these follies of our English ancestors of the Middle Ages, after having ourselves established here in America, and in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, special tribunals for the catching of runaway negroes, and that too with a jurisdiction which ousts not merely the Supreme Courts of the States, but as well the Supreme Court of the United States.

The office of the Earl Constable-an office, at least judging by its title, exactly suited to Judge Kane's taste-having become hereditary in the Bohune Earls of Hertfort, descended by inheritance to the Duke of Buckingham, who was attained in the reign of Henry VIII. By this attainder the office was forfeited and was never afterward revived. Nevertheless the Earl Marshal still went on to hold the Court of Chivalry as though the whole jurisdiction had descended to him; and this usurpation continued for a whole century, and would perhaps

have continued to this day had not an additiona usurpation caused it to be called in question

The Farl Marshal who prosided in this court from 1633 to 1640 was one from whom Judge Kane may well be supposed to have drawn his principles of jurisprudence. Under preteuse of guard. ing heraldic distinctions the court at this time was converted into a powerful engine of oppressien. The first person to call attention in a public and effectual manner to this new usurpation was a man not to be charged with radicalism, or with any want of due reverence for the executive and judicial authority, being no other in fact than Edward Hyde, afterward the so famous Earl of Clarenden. Being chosen a member of the "Short "Parliament" of 1640, he called the attention of that body to the proceedings of the Earl Marshal's Court, of which he mentioned several remarkable instances. A citizen of London had been ruinously fined by this court, because in an altercation with an insolent waterman who had wished to impose upon him, he had spoken deridingly of the swan on the waterman's, bridge and had called it a goose." The case was brought within the jurisdiction of the Earl Marshal's Court by showing that the waterman was an Earl's servant, and that the swan was the Earl's creet; and it was under pretense that he had dishonored this crest that the citizen was so severely punished.

In like manner Passmore Williamson speaks derisively of Mr. Wheeler's black chattel, and of his claim of property in her, speaking of her and to ber as though she had been a free woman, of which atrocity Judge Kane claims jurisdic tion, on the ground that Waceler is the servant of Mr. Pierce and his Emba-sador to Nicaragua, and that the United States having adopted negro slavery as a badge, to speak against it or for Passmore Williamson to pretend that the woman was not in his possession after having gone the lergth of tell ng ber she was free, and not in anybody's possession, was rank perjury and coatempt of court, to be punished by perpetual imprisonment.

Another case in the Court of Chivalry mentioned by Hyde in his speech in the House of Commons, was that of a tailor who had often very submissively asked payment of his bill from a customer of "gentle blood," whose peligree was duly registered at the Herald's Col lege. On a threat of personal violence for his importunity, this unlucky tailor was provoked into saying that he, the tailor, was "as good a "man as his debtor." For this offensive speech, which was alleged to be a leveling attack upon the aristocracy, this audacious tailor and impudent dun was summoned before the Earl Marshal's Court, but mercifully dismissed with a reprimand—on releasing the debt!

Here, too, we may discover an analogy to the proceedings in Passmore Williamson's case. That notorious culprit had the audscity to tell Mr. Minister Wheeler that his black woman, whom, in spite of the laws of Pennsylvania, he was trying to smuggle through Philadelphia as a slave, was as free as himself-not only according to Judge Kane's estimate of it, a piece of unnecessary and impertment intracion, but little if any short of a treasonable attack upon the Constitution of the United States, which, according to Judge Kane's interpretation of it, secures to all slaveholders, and slaveholding embassadors in particular, the right of transporting slaves through all the States, the laws thereof to the contrary notwithstanding. Of course Judge Kane would not fail to panish such audacity by cooking up some pretense for putting Passmore Williamson into jail. But then Judge Kane, like the Earl Marshal in the case cited, is a very merciful man, and as he commits Passmore Williamson to the custody of the Marshal, who, in this case, is the jatlor instead of the judge-if indeed it be possible to tell which is which-he gently whispers in his ear that if he will pay Mr. Minister Wheeler the Virginia value of his lost chattels, or get them back for him, he will then consider the contempt purged, and will let him out of prison.

The account given by Hyde of the proceedines of the Earl Marshal's Court produced almost as strong a sensation in the House of Commons as has lately been produced in the public mind generally by Judge Kane's proceedings in Passmore Williamson's case. But before anything was done, Charles I dissolved the Parliament, and the Earl Marshal's Court taking courage therefrom, went enemore fariously than ever. Unluckily, however, for the Earl Marshal, the King, before the year was out, found himself obliged to summon the famous long Parliament, and Hyde, being chosen a member of that, brought up again the Earl Marshal's illegal proceedings. He told the House that "for words of supposed "defamation of which the law took no notice, "more damages had been given by the sole judgment of the Earl Marshal in two days "than by juries in all the actions tried in West-"minster Hall during a whole term." So our Kane, for supposed contempts of which the la w takes no notice-for how could it, since these supposed centempts have no existence except in the Judge's own muddled brain ! - goes far beyond any punishment which could be grounded on the finding of half-a-dozen juries. Hyde further proved that the whole proceeding in the Earl Marshal's Court was a mere usurpation during the reign of Charles I, the earliest precedent of its having entertained a suit for words running back not more than seven years. Judge Kane's assumption of jurisdiction has still less antiquity to boast of. The reign of Frank Pierce, patched out by that of Fillmore, is the period within which his usurpations have commenced; and this case of Passmore Willismson is the very first one-as indeed it is likely to be the last-in which it has been attempted, not merely to recover fugitive slaves, bu: to reduce free persons to Slavery by means of the writ of kabeas corpus, and committals for contempt!

The Committee of the House of Commons to which the subject of the Earl Marshal's Court was referred, reported not only that the Constable and Earl Marshal's Court had no jurisdiction to hold pleas of words, but that the Earl Marshal could make no Court without the Constablewhich was saying, in fact, (as there had been no Earl Constable for more than a hundred years past) that all the pretended proceedings of that Court within that period had been illegal. This report was accepted by the house, which voted the Earl Marshal's Court "a grievance." The Earld Marshal was thus reduced to beg pardon for what he had done, which, he did, "throwing the blame "upon his advisors;" and though no bill was passed to abolish it, "the Court never presumed to

How far Judge Kane may be able to shield himself from impending punishment by throwing the bleme upon his advisors will, when it comes up, he

a curious question. We hope he will be merelfully dealt with. At the same time we confidently trust that in the next Congress some Hyde will be found to take his usurpations in hand. A wholesome Hyding is needed not less in this case than in the other; nor will it be difficult to show that Judge Kaue's Court has no more jurisdiction to right or revenge the pretended wrongs of the kidnapping Wheeler than the Earl Marshal Courts had to entertain suits for words. Nay, more : as it appeared that the Earl Marshal's Court had gone on sitting illegally for more that a century, so it will not be very difficult to show that the jurisdiction assumed for this sixty years past by the courts and officers of the United States under color of the Fugitive Slave act of 1793, has been equally illegal. And we trust and hope that this parallel between the cases may hold good in the result also; and that by the repeal of that act, or by the full exposure of its unconstitutionality, a stop may be put to its forther enforcement. Should such be the result of Passmore Williamson's in prisonment, that imprisonment will be a service rendered to him and the cause he has at heart similar to that conferred on Joseph by his brethren when they cast him into the pit in the wildersess, and afterward sold him to the traveling Ishmaelites for twenty pieces of

AUSTRIA AND THE WAR.

We communicate to our readers on another page an account by an Austrian officer of a tour of inspection of the Galician Army recently made by the Emperor Francis Joseph. The writer, in narrating the events of this tour, and in stating the dislocation of the Imperial forces, confirms the opinion we have on former occasions taken care to explain, that in the preparations she last year made for war Austria was by no means engaged in a comedy for the delusion of the Western Pow ers. Certainly she could never have made such sacrifices merely to throw dust in the eyes of the world.

It is true that the utmost necessity alone induced her to arm against Russia; and indeed, as long as it was possible to procrastinate, Austria clung to the cobweb thread of a prospective peace which Russian diplomacy held out for a bait. At last, however, her patience was extausted, and St. Petersburg learned with surprise, not unmingled with terror, that the Austrian columns were drawn up along the Galician frontier. This was before the bare possibil ty of such an armsmeat had been admitted; and to concentrate an army of equal strength on the Russian side, within an equally short time, was altogether out of the question. The arts of diplomacy had therefore again to be resorted to. In what manner, and with what success this was done, need not be repested. The whole of the immense army lately gathered on the Galician frontiers was dissolved at once, and the apprehensions of Russia in that quarter were partly allayed. We say partly, because two important elements have rises with that army which are not dissolved along with it. These are the fortifications and railways erected, renewed, or completed, during the stay

of the army in Galicia. While in all other parts of the Empire the Government was guided by the principle of abandoning railway enterprise to private speculators, while the Western Railway, intended to connect Vienna with Munich, was even strikingly neglected, Baron Hess, the commanderin-chief in Galicia, was employing thousands of soldiers in the construction of a line of which however great the atratagetical value the commercial advantages are questionable, at least for the present-a line, too, which otherwise might have remained in the desks of private engineers for thirty years to come. To Russia nothing could have been more disagreeable than the construction of these railways, by which Austria is now able to reconcentrate the army just dissolved within less than a fifth part of the time r-quired by Russia to bring up a similar army. Whoever will take the pains to inquire into the statistics of Austrian railway enterprise, and compare what has been done in the east to meet purely political views with the little attention paid to the interests of commerce in the west, he cannot fail to disbelieve that these Galician ratiways were thus hurried into premature existence for the mere deception of the world. Indeed, it is plain that such a purpose would have been much better answered by the speedy completion of the western lines connect-

ng Austria with Bavaria. Our opinion is also confirmed in a still higher degree by the recent extensive improvements and additions in the fortifications of the eastern provinces of Austria. If railways may or may not be constructed from strategical considerations, the erection and completion of a system of fortifications, and the unproductive outlay occasioned by such works, certainly admit of no explanstion beyond the immediate necessities of the case. What we have said about the comparative extent of railway-works in the east and west of Austria applies with much greater force to these fortifications. Of the thirty-six fortresses of the Austrian Empire seven belong

directly, and nine indirectly, to the eastern line of defence, most of them having only recently been raised to a high perfection-as for instance Cracow, Przemysł and Czaleszczyk. The two for mer, together with Lemberg, which on account of its situation cannot be made of great strength, command the road to Warsaw; the latter is at the easternmost extremity of Galicia, opposite the im. portant Russian fortress of Chotim. Cracow has been made a fortress of the first order, and all the works of this, as well as of the other Galician fortifications, have been put in complete readiness for war. It was once the custom in the Austrian army to give the command of fortresses to old wornout generals, as a sort of h norable retirement, and such places were looked upon as a sort of ex ile for officers in disgrace at the Court; but we now find in the whole east and north-east really efficient men, generals of merit and distinguished staff-officers in command of fortresses. Cracow is commanded by Field-Marshal Wolter Przemysł by Major General Ebner; Zalesczczyk by Major-General Gläser; Carlsburg, in Transyl vania, by Field Marshal Sedlmayer; and Olmütz, on the north-western flank, by General Von Böhm. At the same time the state of things in the west is the very reverse-men and things all but ruins branquilly made over to further decay. How lifferent would be the aspect there if the Western Powers could even protond to call Austria's policy ambiguous! How the Austrian authorities would hasten to restore Line with its forty Maximilian towers, now searcely treated as a fortress and Raleburg, once a stronghold of the first order ! Instead of this, what do we behold !- doad quiet The very so. Here returning from the East, whe they expected to reap their laurels, are invalide as fast as they approach the Pavarian frontier.

These being facts which speak for them selves, there remains on y one guastion to be settled: namely, through whose fault was the policy of Austria baffled and that country saddled with an enormons additional debt, without any immediate a vantage either to itself or to its ostensible allies? We know it to be an opinion current at Vients and received throughout Germany, that-Austria shrank back for fear of creating a second adversary in Prussia, and because a war undertaken without the aid of Germany, offered no guaranty of as speedy a termination as the exceptional position of the empire requires. We must however tusist upon the contrary view. It is our judgment that if Austria had boldly attacked the Russian army. Prussia and the rest of Germany would have been compelled to follow, more or less slowly and reluctantly, in her track.

Who, then, is to be held responsible for the present Austrian policy !- England, under the guidance of that brilliant bogg er and log-racious hambug, Lord Palmerston. To prove tais proposition it is necessary to leave the military camp and to enter the dip omatic labyrinth. On the 23d of July Mr. Disraeli asked Lord John Russel the authority for his statement that "one of the principal causes of the expedition to the "Crimea was the refusal of Austria to cross the "River Pruth." Lord John could not recollect -that is be said his "authority was his general recollection." Mr. Disraeli then put the question to Lord Palmerston, who "would not answer questions like these, picked out piecemeal from a long course of negotiations between her Majesty's Government and the Government of one of the Sovereigns in alliance to a certain degree with her Majesty. All he could say with regard to himself was, that he had always thought the "Crimea was the place where the most effective blow could be struck at the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea; and if there had been " no other reason that would, in his mind, be amply sufficient for the expedition." "My opinion," he declared, "was that the expedition to the Crimea was the best step to take."

Thus we learn from Lord Palmerston that the Crimean campaign originated not with Austria, not with Bonaparte, but with himself. On June 26 Lord Lyndhurst, making a fierce onslaught on Austria, stated that "early in June she resolved on making a demand upon Russia to evacuate " the Principalities. That demand was made in very strong terms, with something like an intimation that if it were not complied with Austria would resort to forcible means to secure this object." After some historical observations, the learned lord went on to say: " Did Austria then immediately carry into effect any attack upon Russia? Did she attempt to enter the Principalities ?- Far from it. She abstained from doing anything for a period of several weeks, till the moment when the siege of Silistria had been raised and the Russian army was in retreat, and ' when Russia herself had served a notice that she would within a certain time leave the Principalities and retire behin! the Pruth." Lord Lyndhurst thus reproaches Austria for saying one thing and doing another. He was followed in the debate by Lord Clarendon, and from him we may get some idea of the genius which transformed the Austria of May and June into the Austria of July and August. He says that "when Austria entered into those successive engagements with England and France, and when she made those extensive and costly preparations for war-when, moreover, she urgently proposed that military commissions should be sent by France and England to the headquarters of Gen. Hess, I have no doubt she intended and expected war. But she also expected that long before the season for military operations began the allied armies would have obtained decisive victories in the Crimea-that they would be free, and would be able to undertake other operations in concert with her own forces. That unfortunately was not the case; and if Austria had at our invitation declared war, she would in all probability " have had to wage that war single-handed." The explanation of Lord John Russell is thus in direct opposition to the statement of Lord Clarendon. Lord John stated that the Crimean expedition sailed because Austria refused to cross the Pruththat is, to take part against Russia. Lord Clarendon tells us that Austria could not take part against Russia because of the expedition to the Next, we may consult with profit as uncontra-

dicted statement of Lord Ellenborough: "Before the expedition to the Crimea was dispatched, Austria proposed to communicate with the allied Powers on the subject of future military operations; acting, however, upon preconceived opinions, the Allies sent that expedition, and then Austria at once said that she could not meet the Russians single-handed, and that the expedition to the Crimea rendered it necessary for her to adopt a different course of action. At a subsequent period, just at the commencement of the Conferences at Vienna, when it was of the greatest possible importance that Austria should act with us-at that time, still looking to nothing but the success of your operations in the Crimes, you withdrew from the immediate vicinity of Austria 50,000 good Turkish troops, thus depriving Austria of the only assistance on which she could rely in the event of a military expedition against Russia. It is clear, therefore, my lords, and also from the statements of the noble earl, that it is our ill-advised expedition to the Crimea which has paralyzed the policy of Austria, and which has reduced her to a position of such difficulty as to prevent her at once adopt ing a course which is essential for her honor. her dignity, and her interest. Before that expedition sailed to the Crimea I ventured to counsel the Government as to what the necessary consequences of it would be. I counseled them as to the effect which that expedition would produce upon the policy of Austria." The advice of Lord Ellenborough was not

heeded. Palmerston sent off the Sevastopol expedition at the very moment when its sailing was best exhaulated to prevent and avert Austring hostilities against Russ's. It almost looks as if he had meant to render aid to the great enemy of England, and as if he had purposely entrapped Austria into her present ambiguous position in the Principalities, delivered her over to Russian diplomacy, and crowded her still nearer to the brink of that abyes into which she must ultimately sink. In this matter, as in so many others during his long and inglorious career, l'aimeraton has brilliantly succooded, whatever may have been his real purpose, in serving the interest of Russia alone. and perfect absence of all military proparations.

THE TAINE BLACE Tie latest teleg. whio dispatches quet & susta Age returds for Governor from 200 ne, in which Morrill, Republican and Maine . bas 43,690; We le, Democrat sal Asia ibition, 40,073; Reed, Waig, 9,306, Kee rill toses 6,36t from his vote in the same teens era lbere to clostica of last year. Governor

theavily smoorable and that ... if the 31 8 The Legis: Rum. Our diertors are against Morrill, and that about twothirds of the House is the same way. Tais, however, is mere guess-work. It is thought by The Boston Atlas that the Republicans will have a plurality in the House, which will leave the balance of power in the hands of the corporal's guard of "straight Whige" The vote of the State is by far the largest ever cust.

The lates: recapitulation g ves returns from only 198 towns, as follows : COUNTIES Morrill Wells Reed Morrill Parts Reed hadrocoggin. 84, 1885 1687 15 149 1199 119 aberisand .20 ".5418 5590 944 518 200 1.9 ranklin. 15 ".1872 1688 185 .1787 606 mm

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THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MAINE ELECTION.

AUGUSTA, MR., Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855, The Augusta Age has returns from 298 towns, giving 93,000 votes, as follows: Morrill, 43,690; Wells, 40,073; Reed, 9,306. In these towns Morrill losses 6,361 as compared with last year's vote, when he lacked 1,500 of a majority. There are 14,000 votes yet to hear from.

In the Senate 21 of the 31 Senators in opposition to Morrili have been elected, and of the Representative two to one.

MAINE ELECTION.

PORTLAND, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855. We have a few additional election returns, but they do not charge the fact of Governor Morrill's defeat and the election of a large majority of Anti-Republican Senators and Representatives.

The result in 198 towns for Governor shows: For

Morrill, 36,733; Wells, 31,528; Reed, 8,071. Last year Morrill had in the same towns 33,866; Pairis, 18,962; Reed, 9,620.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Bostos, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

A convention of straight-our Whigs has been called
assemble at Worcester on Oct. 2, for the purpose of

nominating State officers.

Five hundred dollars have been raised in this city for the reliet of the yellow fever sufferers in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The thermometer here to-day reached 90° in the

LIBERTY PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

UTICA, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

The Liberty Party State Convention assembled here to-day. About twenty Delegates were present, W. W. Chapman of Oswego, presided. The foliowing ticket was n minated: For Secretary of State, Frederick Douylass of Monroe; Controller, Lewis Tappas of N. w.York: State Treasurer, James C. Delong of Oneida; Actorney General, J. B. Pashon (colored) of Cortland; Canal Commissioner, Juo. Smith of seffenson; State Prison Inspector, Geo. W. Clark of Mosroe; Judges of Court of Appeals, Betch Green of Oneida, and Wm. Goodell of Kings.

Gerritt Smith presented a briof Address which was adopted. A series of resolutions were also passed. LIBERTY PARTY STATE CONVENTION.

THE HORSE-SHOW AT PROVIDENCE.
PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1835.
The Horse-Shuw opened finely to-day. The moreing was devoted to an exhibition of stallions, mareing and fillies. In the afternoon there was a trial of speed between nine horses that had never trotted for money. netween nine horses that had never trotted for money. The first prize was taken by Genesee, owned by Mr. Livingston of New-York City, and the second for one hundred deliars by Stranger, owned by Mr. Barnard of Boston. The Judges were Thomac Adams of Roxbery, Wm. D. Lewis, Jr. of Phdacelphia, and Wm. H. Gardiner of Providence.

ARREST OF FOUR DESPERADOES.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Sopt. 12, 1855.

Four men, named Allison, Maples, (2,) andd Campbell, have been arrested here charged with burning the bridge of the Cleve and and Pittaburgh Railroad at Salmeville two weeks since. These men have been the terror of that vicinity for a long time.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.
The Royal Mail steamship Canada, Capt. Stone, sailed at noon to-day with ninety-eight passeogers for Liverpool and eight for Halifax. She takes out \$511,-600 in specie. THE BATTLE OF NORTH POINT.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.

The anniversary of the battle of North Point is being celebra ed here to-day with much enthusiasm.

The military are out parading in strong force. HOT WEATHER IN THE WEST.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Sept. 12, 1855.
The thermometer in this city this morning registers 93° in the shade. OPENING OF THE BOSTON ARTISAN'S RECREATIVE

UNION.—The Temperance Reform in Boston has taken a new and more practical shape, in the cetab-lishment of the Artisan's Recreative Union. This Institu ion aims to open to the artisan cheap avenues for refined and elevated recreations; evening schools to educate the young working man, and by ignoring the use of all that intocicates to demonstrate that cocial enjoyment does not evenuate in social and meral debasement. The means for attaining these ends are found in providing spacious rooms, elegantly decorated, and devoted to reading, music, converse tion, and wholesome refreshment, at a comparatively trivial cost. The central rooms of the association, in Brattle street, were opened on Saturday with a feetival, at which Mayor Smith presided, and the Rov. E. H. Chapin, and other distinguished orators, dellvered addresses worthy of themselves, and of the occasion. When will such a movement be inaugarated in this city ?

The Susquehanna Journal says that a Convention of the Electors of Broome County favorable to the organization of a Republican party, is called at Biagamton, on the 20th last., to make arrangements; for a thorough organization for the Fall sampaign. The call is signed by a highly respectable list of gratiemen representing most of the old political parties,

J. W. Ferdon, who represented Rockland County in the Assembly last Winter, is the K. N. candidate, for Scuator in the VIIt's District.

KILLED BY THE CARS .- James Harris of Homes N. Y., was killed at Troy, N. H., where he formerly resided, on the 5th instant. He was but the act of leaving the cars when the train suddenly attarted, precipitating him upon the track, and a portion of the train passed over his body. He survived only a few moments. His age was 63.